

Data derived from routine susceptibility tests performed by Alberta Precision Laboratories

	n	Penicillin (IV)	Ampicillin / Amoxicillin	Cloxacillin	Amoxicillin-Clavulanate (PO)	Piperacillin-Tazobactam	Cephalixin (urine)	Cefazolin	Ceftriaxone	Ceftazidime	Azithromycin	Clindamycin	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	Vancomycin	Tetracycline <sup>b</sup>	Nitrofurantoin	Fosfomycin	Ciprofloxacin <sup>f,g</sup>	Levofloxacin	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Ertapenem	Meropenem		
GP	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	184	99				R	R	R	R		R	R	99	22 <sup>c</sup>	99		80 <sup>c</sup>							
	<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	61	11				R	R	R	R		R	R	79	37 <sup>c</sup>	6		8 <sup>c</sup>							
	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	All	166		81				81		R		83	96	100	99									
		MSSA	140		99				100		R		84	96	100	99									
		MRSA	38		R				R		R		71	92	100	97									
	Coagulase-negative <i>Staphylococcus</i>	49		39				39		R		78	76	100	82										
<i>Streptococcus anginosus</i> group	35	86							100	R	83 <sup>a</sup>	88		100	73										
GN	<i>Citrobacter freundii</i> complex <sup>d</sup>	30		R	R		R	R					87			100 <sup>e</sup>		83		93	93	100	100		
	<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> complex <sup>d</sup>	33		R	R		R	R					91			52 <sup>e</sup>		97		100	97	100	100		
	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	All	312		56	77	83	81	76	83				71			95		65		87	86			
		ESBL	53		R			R	R	R				38			91	95	4		47	40	100	100	
	<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	37		R	89	89	80	46	92				97			77		97		100	100				
	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> complex	90		R	90	94	87	84	91				86			37		84		91	91				
	<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	36		89	100	100	100	81	97				78		R	R		81		92	94				
	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	91		R	R	93			R	96			R		R			87			100	R	R	97	
<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i> <sup>h</sup>	69		R	R	R			R	45			100						89	R	R	R	R	R		

<sup>a</sup> As inferred from susceptibility to erythromycin

<sup>b</sup> Susceptibility to doxycycline can be inferred from susceptibility to tetracycline

<sup>c</sup> Urine isolates only

<sup>d</sup> These organisms usually produce inducible  $\beta$ -lactamase which can cause failure of 3rd generation  $\beta$ -lactam therapy, despite in vitro susceptibility

<sup>e</sup> Testing not performed for all isolates included. The %S statistic presented in the table is an adjusted estimate of %S based on the data available and an assumption that isolates not tested are susceptible.

<sup>f</sup> Revised (2019) CLSI Enterobacterales interpretive criteria for susceptible are being used for the first time to calculate %S; these are  $\leq 0.25 \mu\text{g/mL}$  and  $\geq 26 \text{ mm}$  for ciprofloxacin. Previous CLSI interpretive criteria for susceptible were  $\leq 1 \mu\text{g/mL}$  and  $\geq 21 \text{ mm}$ 
<sup>g</sup> Revised (2019) CLSI *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* interpretive criteria for susceptible are being used for the first time to calculate %S; these are  $\leq 0.5 \mu\text{g/mL}$  and  $\geq 25 \text{ mm}$  for ciprofloxacin. Previous CLSI

<sup>h</sup> *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* results represent the whole Calgary in-patient population

**Note 1:** Percent susceptible for each organism/antimicrobial combination was generated by including the first isolate of that organism recovered from a given patient during the time period analyzed.

**ABBREVIATIONS:** GP - Gram-positive; GN - Gram-negative; MSSA - methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*; MRSA - methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; ESBL - extended spectrum beta-